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CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME!
They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no worries. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."
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conquers all those weaknesses and ailments so prevalent with the sex, and restores perfect health.
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From Pole to Pole
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.
The Harpooner's Story.
New Bedford, June 1, 1883.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and, in fact, unfit for service. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of scurvy, I regarded being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.
The Trooper's Experience.
Masseu, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 1, 1885.
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in forts. Being under rations for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for seven time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Diseases from the system.
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A DAY'S LESSON.

Bend to the breeze, 'tis the lesson the grasses
Teach to each day in their lowly estate;
Better to bend 'neath the storm as it passes
Than to be broken by pitiless fate.

Bend but a little, the cloud will pass over.
Then in the lull you can lift up your head.
Straighten yourselves like the grass and the clover;
Better be bruised and be living, than dead.

"Stand like a rock!" That may do for a hero,
Covered with mail, and well used to his blade;
But there are mortals, too many, as we know,
Weakened by failure, coerced by a glance.

"Never give up!" It is easy to say it
When all your weapons in order are found;
Courage grows fast when we need not display it,
All can be brave when the lions are bound.

"Nothing succeeds like success," that is certain,
True as the gospel in these latter days;
Put out the foothlights, and ring down the curtain,
If you have nothing that people must praise.

Bend to the breeze. 'Tis the lesson the grasses
Teach to-day; 'tis a lesson of love;
Bend till the storm of adversity passes,
And the glad sunshine is once more above.
—Clara B. Heath, in Good Housekeeping.

BEAVER.

The Story of Capt. Lawson's Intelligent Canine Messenger.

"I don't at all like the idea of moving away off up here to Westford," said Mother Lawson, as she stopped briskly about, putting the long kitchen, that was also parlor, bedroom and hall, in order, so that the new home might have a cozy look when the tired family drew up about the bountifully spread supper table.

"Why mother," laughed her daughter Ruby, turning about from her work in front of the glowing fire, "our neighbors up here in Westford all will say: 'I want to know if you used to live away off down in Willington?' and I have no doubt you will soon grow into the same manner of speech."

"Perhaps I shall," replied Mother Lawson, cheerfully: "I have learned in my many years of life that home is home, whether it is in one Connecticut hill town or another. If daughter Lucy lived near by, as she did when we were on the old farm, I shouldn't mind so much; or if we were on the same turnpike, where people are all the time driving and teeming, so that we could send word back and forth. But there she is, down there on the Hartford and Providence, and here we are on the Hartford and Boston, and on the cross roads between us there is no mail route, no stage route, no regular teams. We must drive the dozen miles on purpose every time we hear from poor daughter Lucy, all alone, without a relative near her, away off down there in Willington."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Ruby; "who would ever have expected the dear woman to so soon fall into Westford ways? Do you hear her, James? Bless me, what is the boy thinking of? This is no time to go off into a brown study or to write a Latin exercise for Parson Loomis to correct."

"This is no Latin exercise," replied James, who in later years became an eminent scholar. "This is a little enterprise upon which Beaver and I are about entering. I do the writing and Beaver does the carrying. Here, Beaver, good dog, Beaver! Do you understand, old fellow? Do you see this?" and he showed the large, handsome shepherd dog that stood by, wagging his bushy tail, a small, leather money bag. "Do you see this paper, Beaver? I have written a message upon it to Lucy. I have told her that we have arrived away up here in Westford safe and sound, and that Ruby is frying flapjacks for supper, and that mother is worrying about her, as a matter of course, and I finished up by begging her to write and tell us how she is, and send the letter back by you."

The bright-faced lad put the carefully folded paper in the little bag, and tied it by a strong hempen cord about the intelligent creature's neck.

"Now, Beaver, you must go as quickly as you can and carry this to Lucy." Opening the door, Beaver trotted out in very important fashion, and James repeated:

"Go, Beaver! Go!"

"He will go a good deal!" laughed Ruby, who was always laughing.

"He would be as likely to obey if you told him to chop an armful of wood and bring it in."

"You will see," replied the lad, closing the door. "Beaver is no common dog; he understands a great deal of my talk to him. He will pass the night in Willington with sister Lucy, and will return to us to-morrow with a letter."

"Strange Beaver don't come back," said unbelieving Ruby over and over, during the evening, and she even sat up until far into the night momentarily expecting to hear the familiar bark of the favorite dog at the door.

He did not come, however, and she arose in the morning convinced that he considered himself sent away for some reason, and that they should never see the fine old fellow again.

"He will get home by dinner time," said James, and, sure enough, about noon he came trotting serenely in, wagging his tail and barking sharply to express his joy.

James opened the little leather bag, finding, as he expected, a note from Lucy.

"I cried all day after watching you out of sight," it said, "and you don't know how glad I was to see Beaver when he came barking at the door early in the evening. Your letter was a great comfort, for I had no idea of hearing from you for a week at least. I shall not feel half so forlorn now, for a dog that will fetch a bone will carry one, they say, and we can write as often as we please."

They did write often, you may be sure, and Capt. Lawson's Beaver, with the little leather wallet suspended beneath his white throat, came to be a familiar sight to the dwellers in the farmhouses all along the pleasant country way that stretched between the two great turnpikes.

The old residents say that in the fore part of the present century there were ten taverns between Daleville, in Willington, and Westford hill. At all of these houses of entertainment New England rum was sold, and refreshment for man and beast could be provided on short notice.

Beaver had no occasion to call at any of these places, neither did he hunt for squirrels and woodchucks along the way. He attended strictly to his business of mail carrier, and exchanged very few compliments with his canine acquaintances who saluted him with a cordial bow-wow as he trotted past their abiding places.

This went on for several months, and then one winter day Mother Lawson was taken suddenly and violently ill. Capt. Lawson and James were away, and merry Ruby knew not what to do.

"If I only could send to Willington for Dr. Skinner I should be thankful indeed, Beaver!" she said to the old dog, who from one corner of the hearth was very gravely taking note of his mistress' distress, "I might send old Jerry, who is cutting wood at the door, to be sure, but he would call so long at every tavern in turn that he would never get to the end of the journey! Do you hear, Beaver! I want to have Dr. Skinner come to see poor mother. Of course, you don't know Dr. Skinner from any of the other friends who call here. Poor old dog. You know enough to go for Lucy, and that is what you shall do." Taking a slip of paper she wrote upon it:

"DEAR LUCY—Mother is very sick. Get Dr. Skinner here just as quickly as you can.
"RUBY."

"There, Beaver! Go, Beaver!" she said, and closing the door, she returned to her herb teas and hot water applications.

"The old doctor can't get here until sundown, at the quickest," she said, "and it is not high noon."

What was her surprise, therefore, when, in little more than an hour after Beaver started out, the skillful physician cantered up on his fleet gray horse, with Beaver following close at his heels.

"Now, this beats all," said the old man, entering the house, saddle bags in hand. "It certainly beats all that I ever heard of. I was just turning up to Col. Britt's tavern to get me a little drop of something hot—for it is an amazin' chilly air—and the old dog came along, running like a streak, and headed me off. 'Go 'long about your business, Beve,' I said; 'Lucy is waiting for her letter.' But he answered, in as plain dog talk as ever I heard, that he was after Dr. Skinner. So I made bold to tell Col. Britt when he came out to see what all this bow-wowing was about to open the little leather bag and see what message was inside. But the old dog showed the whole length and width of his teeth in such a way that the colonel retreated forthwith, and upon that Beaver opened his conversation again at me. So I got off my horse, as much out of curiosity as anything else, and, if you will believe me, he raised no objection to my finding and reading the letter, and, sure enough, there I found in black and white that Dr. Skinner was wanted.

"However, before I started up here I put the bag on Beaver's neck again and told him to go to Lucy with it, but he would not budge an inch in any direction excepting this."

"I told him he couldn't be expected to know Dr. Skinner," said Ruby, laughing and crying in the same breath, and sitting down on the white floor to hug the intelligent dog, while the doctor took charge of her patient.

Mother Lawson recovered and Beaver's praises rang far and wide all about the country side.

The fine old dog lived several years after that episode and died of old age, lamented by many friends and admirers. I had this story from one of the family, who was my neighbor, and it is all true but the names.—Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in Springfield Republican.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

She Thought She Would Take Her Husband's Advice.

"I don't see as this butter we get from the creamatory is much better than cow's butter," said Mrs. Vancover, one morning at the breakfast table.

"What!" ejaculated Mr. Vancover, excitedly.

"I say I don't think the creamatory butter is a bit better than any other."

"My dear," replied Mr. Vancover, trying to calm himself, "do you know what a creamatory is?"

"No; not unless it is where they make oleomargarine."

"Well, my love, I will inform you. A creamatory is a place where dead bodies—"

"O, gracious!"

"A place where dead bodies are burned to ashes, and the ashes carried home in a jar and stored away among the family archives."

"You are thinking of a pickle creamery, darling, but don't for heaven's sake ever get on this subject again in the presence of any of our friends. Don't do it for my sake, will you, love?"

And she said she would be eternally cremated if she would.—Tammany Times.

His Striking Feature.

A certain judge who is blessed with a tremendous head of hair, which is generally in a state of wild disorder, was questioning a youthful witness, to make sure that he comprehended the character and importance of the oath he was about to take. "Boy," he said, with his severest and most magisterial manner, "do you feel sure that you could identify *me* after six months. Now be careful. Think before you speak." "Well, your honor," replied the boy, after a prolonged survey of the judge's portly figure and rugged features, "I ain't *sure*, but I think I could if you wasn't to comb your hair."

A Confusing Clause.

A famous London will bequeathed "all my black and white horses" to a certain devisee. After the lawyers had wrangled to determine whether all the black horses and all the white ones were meant, or only the piebald, or black-and-white ones, a witness testified that all the horses of the dead man were mares, and the confusion was worse confounded.

—Minnie—"Here is a story about a girl who refused to marry a man because his complexion didn't match her hair." Mamie—"Goodness. The silly thing must have thought that married people had to be together most of the time."—Indianapolis Journal.

HE NAMED THE TOWN.

A Choking Indian Responsible for Keokuk's Peculiar Cognomen.

"Just been out in Keokuk. Hottest place in Iowa," said a weary traveler the other day. "Wonder why they have such towns on the map. Only place there that appears to do any business is the steam laundry. What does the name Keokuk mean, anyway?"

"Indians named it," said a traveling man, in the rotunda.

"Wish they had forgotten to," sighed the weary wayfarer.

"Ever hear how it came about?" asked the drummer.

"Never," replied the traveler, as he sank, exhausted, into a chair.

"Well, it was in this way," said the commercial man, sitting down. "Years ago a lone Indian walked across the plains looking for game and trouble. He shot a prairie chicken, built a fire near the river and cooked his bird on what is now the site of Keokuk."

"Was this in the summer time?" asked the traveler.

"It was," said the drummer.

"Don't see why he needed a fire to cook a chicken, then."

"Never mind about that. He cooked his chicken and proceeded to demolish it. As he sat upon the river bank engaged in this pleasing pastime it suddenly occurred to him that some day there might be a great city built where he was sitting."

"The red man was fooled," said the traveler.

"Well," continued the drummer, not heeding the interruption, "he thought to give that great city a name, and he arose, the chicken still in his hand, and prepared to register the name with the winds of heaven. Just then a bone stuck in his throat and all he could say was 'Ke-o-kuk.'"

Then the two men clinched and the porter pulled them apart.

TREE MINES.

A Curious Industry of Southern Asia—Logs Excellent for Coffins.

One of the most curious industries in the world is the business of mining for coffin planks which is carried on in Upper Tonquin, a portion of the French possessions in southeastern Asia. In a certain district in this province there exists a great underground deposit of logs, which were probably the trunks of trees engulfed by an earthquake or some other convulsion of nature at a comparatively recent period.

The trees, says the Youth's Companion, are a species of pine known to the natives, and also to some extent to European commerce, as nam-hon. The wood is almost imperishable, and has the quality, either through its nature or as the result of its sojourn underground, of resisting decay from damp. This quality makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of coffins, and for this purpose it is largely exported to Europe.

The trees are often a yard in diameter. They are buried in sandy earth at a depth of from two to eight yards, and are dug up by native labor as demand is made for them.

In many other places in the world trees are found underground in a very fair state of preservation. In Vermont certain meadows, which now are cultivated every year, are known to be underlaid with great masses of logs which were brought down and deposited in great jams in floods within the recollection of living men, and left where they were. In the course of time the interstices between the logs filled up with earth and all were covered over evenly with more earth and vegetable growth.

Whenever any of those buried logs are dug up they are found to be in a surprisingly good state of preservation; but the business of "mining" them has not yet become an industry.

STORY OF THROCKMORTON.

How He Obtained a Verdict for a Client in a Texas Court.

The late Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, was once engaged in the defense of a man accused of murder. The evidence against his client, says Kate Field's Washington, was too strong to be overcome by any plea except that of self defense; but the man killed was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and no one had seen him with a weapon exposed. Mr. Throckmorton at the proper juncture of affairs suddenly pulled off his coat and waistcoat and, turning around so that the jury could see every side of him, inquired whether, in their judgment, he was armed or not. The answer in the negative was unanimous. With a knowing smile Mr. Throckmorton proceeded to draw from under his left arm one pistol, another from under his right, one from each of his boots, and, finally, a huge bowie-knife from under his shirt at the back of his neck. As he laid the weapons in a row on the table, he said: "You, see, gentlemen, although in my shirt sleeves, it was not safe to consider me unarmed." The counsel for the prosecution knew from that moment that their case was gone.

The Doctor's Rash Promise.

This is a true tale, and it points a moral. A physician of this city had treated a certain gentleman and was asked the question: "How much do I owe you?"

"Three dollars," said the physician.

But when the patient drew forth a ten dollar gold piece the healer looked crestfallen, and asked, anxiously: "Have you no change?"

"No," was the answer. "Only this and two nickels."

"Then give me the two nickels," said the physician, "for if I take the gold I shall be seven dollars out."

The unhappy man had rashly promised his wife that all the gold taken in by him in the discharge of his calling should be his wife's perquisite.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Worship the Queen.

Queen Victoria's statue in Madras was recently marked in a way that was supposed to indicate a spirit of rebellion on the part of the Hindoos, but it appears now that the marks are such as they put on the statues of their deities and that they were made purely in a spirit of worship. The queen, indeed, seems to be highly venerated in India. Her life has been translated into nearly all of the almost innumerable dialects of India, and in Madras the natives sometimes burn incense and break cocoanuts before her statue as they would before the shrine of a deity.

INCOMES IN ENGLAND.

Wealthy Men Not So Numerous as in America.

Notwithstanding Which the Wealth of This Country Is More Evenly Distributed—Facts Gleaned from Figures.

If the evidence of the British government returns showing the number of persons assessed for the income tax is trustworthy the number of very rich people in the United Kingdom is small. Only 250,000 subjects of the queen confess to an annual income of over $1,000 a year derived from trades or professions. The whole number of them who live on the scale represented by a family income above the $1,000 mark, derived from any source, is set down at about 2,000,000, or one in nineteen of the population. In other words, says the Baltimore Sun, not more than 5 per cent. of the inhabitants of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland are living in the moderately well-to-do state, implied by a family income of $20 per week. Going up in the scale of incomes we learn from these official returns that 123,000 British families, aggregating 615,000 persons, are all who are in receipt of incomes of $1,500 a year and over. Commenting on these figures the Westminster Gazette says of the limits of wealth and income in the realm of Victoria: "The possession of what is ordinarily termed a modest income, of anything, in fact, above £150 (or $750) is a rare stroke of fortune, which comes to very few in this world, while the chance of becoming a Crœsus is so wildly remote that it will hardly enter into the calculations of a reasonable man." It appears that about 5,000 persons in the whole United Kingdom have incomes of over $25,000 a year. Gen. Booth some time since took a servant girl census of London and found that only 94,000 houses in that city hired any servants at all, and that in one-half of that number there was only one maid-of-all work employed. And this in the richest city of the country, containing one-ninth of its entire population.

Making due allowance for the fact that Britishers, like mankind generally, can be trusted not to overstate their incomes for purposes of taxation, it is still evident that the wealth of this country is not only greater than that of Great Britain, but that it is better distributed. Far more American families than British have incomes exceeding any given figure above $1,000 a year. As against the 5,000 British families with incomes of $25,000 a year or larger, the famous tabulation made by Thomas G. Shearman shows that there are more than twice as many American families possessing that degree of wealth. These Shearman figures have not been disputed by anybody, and, if true, they show that at least 400,000 American families, or 2,000,000 persons, live on a level of comfort represented by an income of $2,000 a year or more, as against the same number living on the $1,000 a year plane in England. It is estimated that 85,000 persons will be called upon in this country to pay the new income tax on incomes exceeding $4,000 a year. The British parliamentary returns indicate that this is three times as many persons as are assessed over that figure by the queen's tax collectors. On the whole it seems safe to conclude that the average incomes of families in the United States are still higher than in the most favored, or at any rate the best governed, country in Europe. Wealth is still distributed more evenly here than anywhere else in the world.

ALL HAD SEEN HARD LUCK.

The Actor and the Man Who Rents Outdone by the Dry Goods Clerk.

"I think," said the actor, "that the toughest luck I ever ran against was when I was playing Lorenzo in a comic opera company which I prefer shall be nameless for reasons of my own. We had an engagement at a pavilion in a summer garden. It was a good engagement, too, and we went out there with our hearts as full of hope as our pockets were empty of money. It happened, though, that we struck one of those nasty cold summer months. This was the coldest that I ever saw. It was positively arctic. But the place was popular and a lot of people came on the first night. Show was a dead frost, though, and we had to walk back."

"Didn't the people like it?" asked the Buffalo Express man.

"Couldn't tell. You see, there was a big crowd, but it was so blamed cold that they all wore ear-muffs and couldn't hear the gags."

"Huh," said the man who rents, "that ain't a marker to the luck I had to-day. Here I am a man with a sick wife and a lot of other things on my hands, and when I got home to-day I found that it would be absolutely impossible for me to stay there any longer. All there is to it, I've got to move. When you think that my wife is flat on her back, you will realize what an affliction that is. I've got to move; think of it."

"Well," inquired the reporter, "what have you got to do that for? Shy on the rent?"

"No; I'm not shy on the rent, but a lot of my old creditors found the place the other day, and there's nothing to do but get out of their way."

"You fellows make me laugh," said the dry goods clerk. "You actually make me laugh. You talk as if you knew what hard luck really is. Why, you ain't in it with me! I had a job as floor walker that paid me thirty dollars a week. Part of my duties were to paint the signs used so extensively in the store. I always was handy with a brush, you know. I had a big sign to paint for the candy counter last Wednesday. It was to read 'Fresh To-day,' meaning some particular kinds of candies. I painted it, but an infernal imp of a boy who worked in the store painted another just like it that read 'Fresh Toddy' and hung it in place of mine. The highly moral head of the firm had a fit when he saw it and fired me without giving a chance for an explanation."

—Statistics show that all occupations that expose the person to dust predispose to tuberculosis, and that persons who follow sedentary occupations are likewise predisposed to the disease. Those who live out doors are almost entirely free from it. Contagion, especially due to floating germs, seems to explain these facts sufficiently.

HAD ENOUGH OF SUBSTITUTES.

Homemade Bootblacking and the Embarrassment it Caused a Texas Woocr.

Some gentlemen were discussing current topics in the lobby of the St. George the other evening, when hopfenweiss, the new prohibition substitute for beer, was drawn into the discussion, says the Baltimore News. Some had tried the new drink and pronounced it equal in point of flavor to the genuine article, and various opinions were exchanged relative to the right of persons to sell it in local option communities. "I am not competent to venture an opinion upon that phase of the question," said one of the party, "but as a rule the man who monkeys with substitutes usually comes to grief in one way or another. At any rate, that is my experience, and I will give you a case in point. In the early days of Texas, when few of the modern conveniences that we now enjoy were obtainable, I was living in the country, working on a farm. A man named Brown lived near my father's. Well, one day I learned that a couple of young ladies were visiting Mr. Brown and family. Of course, now, I would have to go over and see the young ladies. I had a tolerable good suit of clothes, but my shoes were considerably worn, and never having come in contact with blacking, very naturally were tough and unpleasant to the sight. So I set about trying to hit upon schemes whereby I could improve the complexion of my shoes. Finally an idea struck me and I smiled triumphantly as I congratulated myself on my shrewdness. I would take some soot from the chimney, use molasses as a vehicle, as the druggists say, and polish up my shoes with the compound. The soot would certainly make the shoes black enough and the molasses would hold it on. Capital idea. Therefore I got to work and soon had my substitut, ready and applied to the shoes.

"The effect was not to say artistic, but it made the shoes black, and that was the end I sought to achieve. A short walk soon brought me to our neighbor's, where the girls were visiting, and on my arrival I was invited into the room which did service as a parlor. The young ladies and I had exchanged a few compliments relative to the weather when I unconsciously shifted my foot on the floor. Then my heart sank within me and I cursed the day that my inventive talent got the upper hand of me and I monkeyed with substitutes, for when I moved my foot a swarm of flies filled the room and roared like bees. They had been after the molasses on my shoes, and the shifting of my foot had put them to flight. I felt that my face was getting unbecomingly red and my nerve began to fail me, but I made a heroic effort to renew the conversation and stand my ground. But it was useless. I could see that the girls were all but dying to laugh, and reenforcements of flies were constantly appearing upon the scene. They roared and buzzed and fought each other for first place on my shoes. Directly I heard Mrs. Brown from the other room say: 'Jeannie, I think I hear the bees swarming. Go out and see about them.' That was too much, and, gathering up my hat, I bade the young ladies a hurried good-day and departed, enveloped in a halo of flies as big as a balloon. As I closed the gate behind me I heard Johnnie shout: 'Maw, the bees ain't a swarmin'; they're after that young feller what just left here. He's been stealin' honey and they're after him about it. Wish they'd sting the tarnation rascal to death, I do.' No, gentlemen, no substitutes for me, please. The bare mention of them makes my hair pull."

FIRST STRIKE ON RECORD.

Roman Flute Players, B. C. 300, Successfully Resented Exclusion from a Banquet.

Livy, in his famous book, "The Annals," ix., 30, relates in the following suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred at Rome in the year 300 B. C., and was probably the first strike ever known:

"That year occurred an event little worthy of being related and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest censors had forbidden them to take part in the banquet in Jupiter's temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On a day of festival, under the pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flute players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened on the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts, which had been left in the forum. A large crowd had assembled and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute players."

Camels as Draught Animals.

A substitution of camels as working animals for horses and oxen has been going on for a few years past in several provinces of Russia, and they are now common on many large estates and on smaller properties. They perform all the work in farming for which horses and oxen are used, as well as being efficient in transportation. A camel market has grown up at Orenburg, and the animals bring sixty or seventy roubles, or about thirty-five dollars, delivered at Kiev.

—When Princess Anne, afterward queen of England, was married she wore a headdress two yards high and three yards in circumference.

—Passenger elevators were in use in Paris in the seventeenth century under the name of "flying chairs."

EATING SNOWBALLS.

A New Fad Enjoyed by the People at Washington.

"Look yer, mister, put some more of that juice on dat, won't yer?" The speaker was an infantile representative of the class termed street arabs. He held in his hand a round ball, colored red, that might have been taken for a popcorn ball had not the lad shifted it uneasily from one hand to another, as if it were uncomfortable to hold, while drops of water trickled from the ball down through his grimy fingers. The person addressed was a typical Italian street vender, with all the peculiarities of his class. He did not heed the youth's appeal, but began to repeat his monotonous cry: "Snowballs! Snowballs! One cent!"

Selling snowballs on the street in the most torrid portion of the hottest month of the year is a decided novelty, says the Washington News, and persons who have wearily remarked that there is nothing new under the sun will see something to think about if they will take their stand beside one of these carts at the curb and watch the ebb and flow of humanity that surges around them to obtain cooling relief from the hot and parched taste in the throat. It is a wonderful place in which to study human nature, and many a well-dressed, substantial-looking man has paused on the street to smile at the scenes enacted around one of these carts.

To the person who has heard the monotonous cry of the vender and who has never taken the pains to investigate, the ingredients of a "snowball" may be mysterious. Nevertheless, there is nothing more delightfully simple. The vender's stock in trade consists primarily of a big block of ice—the bigger the better. Next he has arranged along the front of the wagon a row of glistening bottles, with tops just like a Worcestershire sauce bottle. These bottles, filled with various-hued liquors, contain nothing more than the fruit syrups that are in a soda fountain, only the vender's syrups are weak and diluted to the utmost degree. The third implement in the manufacture of snowballs is what is called a scraper. This looks very much like a lemon squeezer. It is simply an empty tin box with a handle. At the bottom of the box is a rough scraper. As the scraper is run swiftly over the ice shavings are taken off, and soon the box is crushed full of ice chips. The box gives the compressed ice chips their ball shape. When the ball is taken out of the scraper the vender poises it gracefully in one hand and then begins to squirt syrup over it, as one would perfume on a handkerchief. When the ball is duly colored it is turned over to the waiting purchaser, who grasps it eagerly and begins to suck it at a great rate. That is the whole transmission, and a ball can be made in less than ten seconds.

It is a peculiar sight to see a vender surrounded by a dozen children, of all colors, races and nationalities, each ponderously sucking a snowball and gazing

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
THOMAS COLLINS, of Centre.
HENRY S. MYERS, of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
ROBERT H. NIXON,
of Johnstown.

For Assembly,
J. B. DENNY,
of Ebensburg.
JOHN RICKETTS,
Reade township.

For Poor Director,
JAMES FLINN,
of Johnstown.

For Jury Commissioner,
ANSELM WEAKLAND,
of Carroll township.

FARMERS of Jefferson county have abolished horse racing at their annual fair and will substitute maneuvers of trained oxen.

IN an interview Sir John T. M. O'Brien, governor of Newfoundland, declared the people of that province are more inclined to join the United States than the Dominion of Canada.

IN a battle at Ping Ying 16,000 Chinamen were killed and immense stores of provisions and munitions of war were captured by the Japanese. The latter only suffered the loss of 30 killed.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Ex-United States Senator just nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania district, is 73 years old. Congressman Galusha A. Grow is 71.

The Democratic conferees of this district met at Altoona on Tuesday and then adjourned to Bedford. On Wednesday they nominated Thomas J. Burke, of Altoona, as the Democratic candidate for congress.

WHEN the vessels which are now in process of construction are completed the new navy of the United Sstates will consist of forty-five vessels ranging in size from 14,300 tons down to 120 tons displacement.

OF a class of sixteen who took the civil service examination at New Castle a few days ago, for appointment in the postal service, but seven passed, and of these seven a German laborer at the Rosena furnace had the highest percentage and passed the most creditable examination.

A SUIT has been brought against a New York millionaire for $590 for the use of an incubator for 118 days. A premature baby, weighing two pounds at her birth, by the use of the incubator was kept so nicely warmed that she developed into a fine, fat and healthy child; and now the ungrateful parent refuses to pay $5 a day in compensation for such a unique and successful service. The determination of this suit will involve some novel points of law.

IN the Ashland, Kentucky, congressional election district on Saturday last Colonel Breckenridge whose illicit amours were made notorious by the prosecution and trial by Madaline Pollard at Washington City last summer, was defeated at the primaries by a plurality of 330 in a poll of about 20,000. There were three candidates, Owens, Breckenridge and Settle and the former was nominated. It was the most exciting canvass ever held in the district and the defeat of Colonel Breckenridge is received with favor by the whole country.

On and after October 1 $1 per head will be collected on all arriving alien passengers instead of the 50 cents now paid. A circular has been issued by the treasury department to the immigration officials notifying them of the change in conformity with the act of congress of August 18, 1894. The act also provides that after July 1, 1895, the head money and all other receipts which shall be collected in connection with immigration shall be covered into the treasury, and not to the superintendent of immigration, as is now done. As the steamship companies pay the tax with a $10 rate across the Atlantic, it will leave but $9 for them.

WE have no fear that the country will go back to McKinleyism or demand the undoing of what has been done in tariff reform. If we had such fear we should only work more patiently and systematically to convince the people of the danger lying in that direction. But we have none. The elections in Maine and Vermont are the expression of the feeling of thinly settled communities, largely rural, as to the immediate past, which has not been cheerful or encouraging. The Republicans stuck closely to their own tickets. The Democrats were divided and showed evidence of the discontents, not to say disgust, aroused by the treachery in the senate.

SENATOR FAULKNER, of West Virginia, says that the improvement in business has brightened Democratic prospects, and he believes that the party will elect a majority of the next congress. On the other hand, Senator Sherman, while presuming that the country will ultimately adjust itself to the new industrial conditions expresses great confidence that the Republicans will control the next congress. The difference between the two judgments is that while Senator Faulkner's is based on existing conditions known to all newspaper readers, the Ohio statesman relegates the business revival to dim futurity, and offers no reason whatever for his "great confidence" in his party's success.

BUSINESS, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is visibly helping itself, and it will improve rapidly despite all the calamity howlers and pull-backs and reckless partisans who seem to fear the speedy return to general prosperity in industry and trade. This improved tide cannot now be checked by either political or speculative interest, and every good citizen should do his part mantully to strengthen public confidence and benefit every class and condition of the people.

This country has had a year or more of sore financial and industrial depression. It has not been exceptional in that misfortune. On the contrary, it has been even less unfortunate than most of the countries of Europe. The business and industrial depression that we have felt has prevailed throughout the world, and we are fortunate in having such boundless resources, energy and adaptability as enable us to recover from these business revulsions much quicker than any other civilization of the earth. Long before the nations of Europe shall have recovered from the paralysis that has swept over the country, the United States will be squarely on its feet again and prosperity will be general in every section and in every channel of enterprise.

Let every good citizen help business. The man who howls about business calamity, and who is constantly predicting its long continuance and belittling every advance that is made in the line of improvement is the enemy of our civilization. There are times when such men can do imeasurable harm, and under all circumstances they must be more or less harmful until they are utterly overwhelmed by the trust and energy of the American people. The way to make them less harmful is simply to spurn them and their gloomy counsels, cast them aside as common enemies and compel them to go to the rear and fall in with the procession that is now advancing toward a period of national prosperity that promises to be one of the soundest and most enduring of modern times.

Let every good citizen help business. It is helping itself bravely, and it will succeed in winning over all the growlers of the age in a very brief period, but it can be greatly accelerated in its beneficent movement by the hearty support of all who are interested in public trust and national prosperity.

THE income tax is to be paid on the "gains, profits and income" for the year ending on the 31st of December next. The section imposing the tax reads as follows:

That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be issued, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes received in the preceding calendar year, by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gain, profit or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession or vocation carried on in the United States, or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per centum on the amount so derived over and above $4,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business tarde or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing within the United States.

THE variations in the price of sugar, says the Pittsburg *Post*, are something past finding out. Of course, the whole thing is in the hands of the sugar trust. Immediately after the passage of the new tariff bill it advanced sugar one eight. A little later it put on another eight, making an advance of a quarter of a cent a pound, presumably as a result of the higher duties on raw sugar of the new tariff. Some days ago a cut was ordered of an eighth, and yesterday another reduction to the same amount, so that sugar was selling yesterday in Pittsburg for the same price it did before the new tariff imposing a duty on raw sugar of about a cent a pound went into effect. Either the trust was making extraordinary profits before the new tariff, or it has concluded to be satisfied with a little less under the new schedule.

AT the meeting of the Democratic county committee held in this place on Monday the vacancy on the Democratic county ticket caused by the declination of Dr. Wagoner as a candidate for assembly was filled by the nomination of Mr. J. B. Denny, of Ebensburg. The nomination of Mr. Denny meets with favor in every section of the county and he will poll a large vote. He is well known by reason of his having been a resident of the county seat for a number of years, is a progressive and enterprising business man and in the prosecution of his candidacy for legislative honors will have a large number of friends to aid in sending him to Harrisburg.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON says that the best thing outside Republicans can do is to keep their fingers and noses out of New York politics. He adds that the result of the election in New York is of momentous importance. The fact is that the Republicans are exactly the opposite of sure in regard to carrying New York this year. Aside from their faction fights, which are of uncommon bitterness, the constitutional convention is an elephant on their hands which they can neither give away nor afford to keep. The New York Democrats appear to be managing affairs with great prudence, and they believe that their prospects are from fair to good for electing their candidates.

THE New York Republican state convention assembled at Saratoga on Tuesday and nominated ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton for governor and Hon. Charles T. Saxton for lieutenant governor.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 7, 1894.—A cheerful feeling prevails at Democratic head quarters, as may be judged by the talk of Secretary Lawrence Gardner, who said: "The result in Maine is hardly what we expected, considering the character of the fight made by the Republicans, the amount of money spent, and the speakers of national reputation thrown into state. When compared with the little that was done by the Democrats, it strikes me that the vote is ridiculously small. The Democrats in Maine had nothing to lose, whereas the Republicans had everything to gain, not only in keeping up their majorities, but in increasing them for the effect elsewhere. But back of it all is the personal state pride of a presidential boom. Personally, I feel delighted with the result, as I firmly believe it will have the same effect on the Democrats that the Democratic vote in that state in 1880 had on the Republicans. The Democrats of the United States have determined to elect a majority of the members of the next house. They have not been rainbowchasing with the hope of securing any votes from either Maine or Vermont, and are not to be panic stricken by any so called phenonenal votes, showing great percentages of so called Republican gains in Republican strongholds."

Hon. Clifton R. Breckenridge, U. S. Minister to Russia, was at the state department this week to receive his final instructions. He expects to sail from New York on the 20, inst., and will stop in London a few days as the guest of Ambassador Bayard before going to St. Petersburg.

The Democratic campaign text book it ready for delivery, and it is a "hummer," as might have been expected from the fact of Representative Bynum, of Indiana, having been its chief editor and compiler. The book is not for general distribution, but is intended to furnish ready information on campaign issues to speakers, editors, and political writers. It is supplied by the congressional campaign committee.

Secretary Carlisle is daily proving that he is the right man in the right place. Here is the opinion of a New York tariff lawyer whose personal interests are being made to suffer by the Secretary's acts: "The prompt and liberal interpretation Secretary Carlisle is placing on the disputed features of the new tariff is causing grief among the New York lawyers. You cannot appreciate the importance of Secretary Carlisle's action unless you are aware that many New York lawyers made large fortunes out of the almost endless litigation caused by the interpretation of the McKinley tariff by Republican treasury officials. I don't know whether Mr. Carlisle was aware of this, but judging from the promptness with which he has decided how certain provisions of the law shall be construed by the customs officers, I should suspect that he was. As a matter of fact, he is saving the government thousands of dollars, even if he is knocking the lawyers out of business. And he is doing that with such easy freedom that about the only thing he has left them to fight over is the question whether goods imported between the 1st and 28th days of August shall be rated under the old or the new law, the first being the date stated in the bill for the new law to take effect and the last being the day upon which it actually became a law. The secretary has ruled so decisively and quickly on the leading features that the courts will have practically nothing to do under the present law."

U. S. Treasurer Morgan returned to Washington this week from a six weeks tour of the Pacific coast. Mr. Morgan brings good reports, both political and business.

From a business point of view the calamity wail, which the Republican campaign managers have adopted as a party trade-mark, is indefensible and much to be regretted, as it will unquestionably have the effect of retarding the growth of the business revival now beginning to be felt throughout the country; but from a partisan political point of view, it is a mighty good thing for the Democratic party, as it will convince the doubting voters that the men who are directing the Republican party prefer a continuance of the business stagnation, for which they are primarily responsible, to a revival of business which would be properly credited to the Democratic party, and will therefore be worth thousands of votes to the Democratic party from those who are too patriotic to support a party that is willing to talk down the business of the country for the purpose of trying to get the votes of thoughtless or ignorant people. A party that has no better argument to offer to get votes than the business misfortunes of the people for which its own legislation was responsible, will never be returned to power in this country, unless the people have much less sense than they are credited with having. M.

His Prisoner Was Dead.

Springfield, Mo., September 19.—J. W. Johnson, deputy United States marshal, has returned a warrant issued for the arrest of J. S. Little, of Mayflower, wanted for opening a registered letter and taking $40. The warrant was returned with the statement that Little was dead. When Deputy Johnson arrested the postmaster, he asked to be allowed to change his clothes, and on returning was dressed in black and carrying a Bible. This he gave to the deputy, saying it was his last will and testament, and requested that he be allowed to take a nap for two hours, stating that at the end of that time he would be dead. The deputy granted the request, but guarded him. At the end of two hours the officer went to wake his prisoner, whom he found dead. He had concealed a butcher knife in his clothing and had stabbed himself.

Columbian Relics to be Returned.

Washington, September 17.—The first matter that occupied the attention of Secretary Herbert to day when he returned to the navy department, after five weeks' absence, was that of re-enforcing the Asiatic squadron, and, after a brief consultation with Secretary Gresham, he issued preliminary orders to the commanders of the Machias and Detroit to prepare to proceed to China as soon as possible. The Machias will carry the Columbian relics, which were exhibited at Chicago last year, leaving those belonging to Spain at Cadiz and returning the Vatican collection to Rome.

The Match Trust Has a Rival.

New York, September 19.—Edwin Gould is the president of the Continental Match Company, organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to manufacture matches. The factory is at Passaic, N. J., but the offices are in this city. The company was incorporated at Trenton, but the preliminary work has been so quietly done that no one knew anything about it.

The company has new machines cable of turning out 150,000 complete matches every minute, and will compete with the Diamond Match Company.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beech Creek Trunk Line.

Pittsburg, September 17.—A big step was taken on Saturday in the work of pushing the construction of the new Beech Creek trunk line from Pittsburg to the east. Fifty-five deeds of right of way were filed in the Indiana county courts and the work of construction will now be pushed.

John Pitcairn, an eastern capitalist, and a brother of Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad here, is at the head of the new system, which will be an agressive competitor of the Pennsylvania. It will be formed of branch roads, the whole making a great system. The right of way deeds were filed by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg railroad, which will run across Indiana county, connecting Mahaffey with Punxutawney, and passing around through Little Mahoning, Cush Creek and Black Lick.

This is a rich coal and lumber territory, now almost inaccessible, and the road will be an important feeder to the trunk line. The work at this end, where the company will get into Pittsburg over the tracks of the Pittsburg and Shenango railroad, is also being rushed. The people back of the scheme say there is no question but that the new line will be opened for business, notwithstanding the opposition of the Pennsylvania.

Japan's Great Victory.

Washington, September 18.—The following is the text of the dispatch just received by the Japanese minister, Shinichiro Kurino, from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio. It will be noted that it confirms in every particular the dispatches received by the United Press:

"On September 15 the Japanese army attacked the Chinese forces, which were strongly entrenched at Ping Yang, and after severe fighting won a complete victory capturing Ping Yang before dawn of the 16th. The Chinese numbered more than 20,000, and with the exception of a very few who fled, the rest were either killed, wounded or taken prisonars, including the Chinese commander, Gen. Tso. A very large quantity of provisions and munitions of war were taken. The Japanese loss was 300 killed and wounded." The Chinese legation, as usual, have no information.

Indians in Rebellion.

Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation, September 19.—Chief Blue; the leader of the Chickasaw Negro Indians, is in open rebellion. The insurrectionists have gone out on a marauding tour, and are terrorizing the Indian citizens, and especially the squawmen. Last Sunday the band, headed by King Blue and his negroes, swept down on the farm of George H. Truax, postmaster at Stonewall, at midday, Truax, a white man, and his squaw, were led from the house and bound with rope and held prisoners. King Blue and his band then destroyed everything in the house they could not eat and drink, and rode off howling and screeching. Neighbors found Truax and his wife and released them. Other Indian citizens have been similarly treated and the eastern part of the Chickasaw nation is in a state of terror.

Returned to Work.

Pittsburg, September 17.—The 1,500 miners employed by the New York and Cleveland gas and coal company at Turtle Creek, Palm Creek and Sandy Creek returned to work to-day at 55 cent rate per ton, after being on a strike since April 21. This was the price agreed upon by the company and their miners before the general miners' strike was inaugurated and was to hold until December 18 next. After the general strike the men refused to return to work at the old rate and held out until to-day for the district price of 69 cents.

A leading operator to-day said that the operators who signed the miners' scale of wages in this district would hold a meeting and would ask President John McBride to arrange another scale so they could compete with those large firms now paying 14 cents less than the scale rate.

Shot a Trespasser.

Phœnixville, Pa., September 17.—With a bullet in his left breast, James Bradley, of Phœnixville, lies in a critical condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. Anthony Shimer, a 75-year-old man, who fired the shot, is locked up in the West Chester jail. Shimer, who resides near the Reading Railroad, erected a large fence around his grounds to keep off trespassers. Last night Shimer was aroused by the sound as of some one sawing through the fence. He went to the window with a revolver and called to several men whom he saw beyond the fence to go away. One of the men threw a stone which struck the old man. Thereupon Shimer fired his revolver. The bullet struck Bradley in the left breast below the heart.

Sister of Gen. John A Logan Suicides.

Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, the sister of Gen. John A Logan, who attempted suicide by taking morphine, at Murphysboro, last Wednesday, died there on Saturday night. Her weakened system and distressed mind could not be rallied. Mrs. Rodgers for several years managed the Logan House, the chief hostelry of the town. Her last husband—W. S. Rogers—now divorced, was a member of the famous 103 of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Legislature, which, on May 19, 1886, elected General Logan to the United States senate and shaped his course for the vice presidential nominatien. Mrs. Rodgers has seen her property gradually disappear, and this caused despondency and resulted in suicide.

Fatal Accident at Granville.

Huntingdon, Pa., September 18.—A fatality occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at Granville, early this morning which resulted in the death of one William Dop, colored, believed to be a preacher. Dop was walking on the north track when he was run down by second section of western express. He was hurled some distance from the spot where the accident occurred, but with the exception of a few abrasions on the face there were no signs of outward injury. His back, however, is believed to have been broken. The body was brought to this place for burial. In Dop's pockets were found a crisp $5 bill and a small Bible of the 1836 edition.

FOUR inches of snow fell at Havre, Mont., one night last week.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—Abram S. Hewitt says the country is on the eve of a grand business revival.

—Burned-out inhabitants of ill-fated Hinckley, Minn., are rapidly rebuilding the town.

—Owing to alleged irregularities in drawing juries in Elk county, September court was postponed.

—Minnesota's rain lake mines yielded to Postmaster Redding, two gold bricks worth $10,000 in 12 days.

—Two children of William Friedland cremated in their burning residence at Kewanee, Ill., on Sunday.

—Thieves entered the residence of Leo A. Katz, at Braddock, and stole $200 worth of silverware and jewelry.

—Mrs. Mary McQuade, of Scranton, Pa., was divorced, married and widowed all within five hours, one day last week.

—A locomotive struck and killed Mrs. Elizabeth Beck and badly injured Mrs. Sarah Weber in a carriage at Cleveland.

—Several men at the Carnegie blast furnace in Braddock ware badly hurt in an accident which almost wrecked the plant.

—At New York, during church dedication services on Sunday, a scaffold platform fell with 80 people. Fourteen were injured.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Beck, aged 60, and Mrs. Sarah Weber were struck by a switch engine at Cleveland. The former was killed and the latter will die.

—Newfoundland's governor, Sir John T. N. O'Brien, says that Providence is more likely to join the United States than to confederate with Canada.

—A band of twenty-five men attacked a herd of 6,000 sheep in the vicinity of Denver recently and drove the poor animals over cliffs 1,000 feet in height.

—By way of expressing her disapprobation of her son's marriage, Mrs. James B. Miller, of Hoboken, N. J., horsewhipped the bride and the bride's mother.

—On a wager that he can, before October 19, reach New Orleans (2300 miles), from Webwood, Canada, in a cedar skiff, P. H. Cusack is in St. Louis, ahead of time.

—Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., has been elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. The national encampment of next year will be held at Louisville, Ky.

—Wm. Garret, a worthless fellow, of Lebanon, Pa., returning home from a three and one-half years' term in the penitentiary, murdered his wife, claiming that she was unfaithful.

—Assistant Postmaster Williams, at Providence, R. I., has been dismissed for irregularities, and his daughter, who was superintendent of money orders, has also been dismissed.

—A young man at the Appollo fair, from whom a shell game fakir snatched a roll of $60, called some of his friends. They took the money from the fakir and gave him a terrible beating.

—Henry Klinzing's brewery at Chambersburg, Pa., has been seized and will be sold by the United States government for non-payment of taxes and the evasion of the internal revenue laws.

—Breakage of some vessels containing cod liver oil in a freight train on a French railway so oiled the track that a passenger train coming afterward came to a standstill when it reached the rails.

—During a terrific electrical storm, lasting three hours, on Monday night, five barns and their contents, within seven miles of Flemington, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $21,000.

—Here is an item from an Allentown, Pa., paper that makes queer reading in this locality, where the apple crop is a failure: "Owing to the plentitude of apples in some sections of this county large quantities are suffered to go to rot in the orchards."

—The Blair county poor directors have decided to buy twenty-two acres of timber land from Seth R. Campbell, in order to secure springs to increase the water supply at the almshouse. The new purchase is located about half a mile from the present supply.

—Robert Tylor Jones, a grandson of President Tyler, and the first male infant born in the White House, has been found living in an attic on the outskirts of Washington suffering for the necessaries of life. With him are his invalid wife and a little baby.

—Last Monday night Alfred Glenn and wife, of Lancaster, Perry county, while asleep in bed were chloroformed and $30 which Mr. Glenn had under his pillow was taken. Mrs. Glenn was quite ill for a time from the effects of the chloroform. There is no clue to the robbers.

—Chief Hazen of the secret service gives notice of a very dangerous counterfeit $20 United States silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter "C," plate No. 5, J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Daniel Manning; small scalloped carmine seal.

—Charlotte McManus, aged 72 years, a widow, who formerly lived at Turtle Creek, was killed about 9 o'clock, Saturday night, by falling out of a second-story window of the Allegheny poorhouse. It is not known whether her death was an accident, or whether she killed herself because of despondency.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions of the L. A. S. of S. of V.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our late sister, Katie E. Jones; and

Whereas, The long and intimate relations held by our deceased sister with the members of this society render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of her services as a sister, and her merits as a woman; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Ladies' Aid Society of S. of V., that, while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Creator, we do not less mourn for our sister who has been called from among us.

Resolved, That in the death of Katie E. Jones this society loses a sister who was always active and zealous in her work as a sister, ever ready to help and advance the the interests of this society, devoted to its welfare and prosperity, an honest and upright woman whose virtues endeared her not only to the members of this society but to all who knew her.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That this society tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased sister in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the society, and that a copy be given to the husband of the deceased, and that they be published in our local papers.

MRS. LESTER LARIMER,
MRS. S. L. REED,
MISS ANNA DAVISON,
Committee.

FROM THE

SHEEP TO THE MAN!

Dutchess Trousers

Captured the medals at the World's Fair, 1893. Whatever the posture, style and ease are the same. Always in shape at work or in play.

WE KNOW WHAT THE TRADE DEMANDS AND MEET IT.

The manufacturers authorize us to give with every pair sold this unheard of

WARRANTY.

You may buy a pair of Dutchess Wool Trousers at

$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00,

And wear them two months. For every suspender button that comes off we pay you ten cents. If they rip at the waistband we pay you fifty cents. If they rip in the seat or elsewhere we pay you one dollar or give you a new pair.

Best in the World. **Try a Pair.**

For Sale By

MULLEN, the CLOTHIER,

LILLY, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want **GOOD FLOUR** take your grain to the **OLD SHENKLE MILL** in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

Men's Fall Clothing!

FALL

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Cassimers, Cheviots, Clays, Homespuns, Diagonals, Serges, Twills, Tweeds, Flannels

All the new shapes of Sacks, Cutaways, Regents and Prince Alberts. A perfect fit and reliable workmanship.

$7, $9, $10, $15 and $18.

Children's Suits, 4 to 14, 75c., 90c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

A Grand Exhibit of Boys' Clothing—new and lovely styles for Fall. Buy your own and your Children's Hats of us. We guarantee you a positive saving of 25 per cent.

JOHN McCONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa. aug5.92

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.

H. B. NOEL,
JOHN FERE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. McMULLEN,
HUGH McNEELIS.

Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

FOR ALL THE NEWS, READ THE FREEMAN. $1.50 per year.

B. & B

Do You Want

To Save Money on your next

Send for samples of our

New Dress Goods

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Suitings.

If you can't save money by buying

expect your patronage, we

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by an unbiased decision of

take into consideration style

as well as price.

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MIXED SUITINGS

good, firm cloth, sixty inches

inches wide.

27 CENTS

Good, well-made

Covert Cloths

with as much style about them

high-cost, imported

them, newest color

wide.

40 CENTS

SILK AND WOOL MIXED SUITINGS

Two styles, choice

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equal to these

inches wide—

45 CENTS A Yard

Then, the superb

IMPORTED DRESS FABRICS.

Send for full line and

saving your pocket

Send full address

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BOGGS & BUH

Allegheny, Pa.

OILS! OIL

The Atlantic Refining

Pittsburg, Pa., make

of manufacturing for the

tic trade the finest brands

Illuminating and Lubricating

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That can be

MADE FROM PETROL

We challenge comparison

every known product of

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Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory

in the market ask for ours

ATLANTIC REFINING

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JOHN PFIST

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHAND

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTH

BOOTS AND SHOE

GROCERIES AND PROV

VEGETABLES IN SEASO

HARNESS, ETC.

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The Most Famous Mineral

for Chronic

And Indirect

By Hypodermic and Local Injection

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Ask your dealer for them and

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OLD RELIABLE 'ÆT

And other First Class Compa

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FIRE INSURANCE CO

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1884.

FREE

$10.00 Cents.

full size

latest, brightest,

selections, both

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cluding four large

CARMENCITA, the Spanish

PADEREWSKA, the

ADELINA PATTI, the

MIGNON, the

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THE NEW YORK MUSICAL EXCH

Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York

CANVASSERS WANTED

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The corn husk presages a severe winter.

The Mountain House at Cresson closed on Tuesday.

The recent rains have injured the buckwheat crop considerably.

Now the name of the year comes a call for the buckwheat rake.

Returning school children are now heard in the music of a new bell.

A horse was stolen from John G. C. Spangler, one day last week.

Thomas Colby, a miner at Portage, was killed a few days ago by a fall of coal.

Eighteen prisoners were brought to Ebensburg Wednesday for trespassing on the P. R. R.

Mr. Edward Dufton has commenced the erection of a new house on his lot on Julian street.

A Richland county farmer has just raised a litter of three turkeys, the mother of which was a hen.

Mr. J. A. Shoemaker will commence the erection of a new house on his ground in the north part of town.

Mrs. Oliver M. Marbourg, of Johnstown, is dead from inhaling gas which she turned in her bedroom.

It is said that the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation in this place, will hold a fair during the holidays.

Mr. Thomas O. D. Sheridan was appointed postmaster at Cassandra to take charge of Adam Myers, removed.

Messrs. John McGuire and Bernard Gallitzin township, and Mr. [illegible] gentlemen, were in town on Monday.

Mr. Boone, a miner, of Mountain[illegible] was severely hurt on Saturday by a fall of coal. He was badly cut about the head.

James Martin, the Westmoreland county man who shot and killed her husband last week convicted of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Thomas James, father of Druggist James of this place, is visiting Hughey, where he formerly resided and was postmaster seven years ago.

Under the new tariff law every pack of playing cards sold must contain a two-cent revenue stamp, and for any violation of the law a heavy penalty is imposed.

Will Ramsey, of Johnstown, who was accidentally shot on the 28th of August last by the accidental discharge of his gun, died on Wednesday evening, after profound suffering.

Mr. D. F. Kerr, of Reade township, one of the Democratic candidates for assembly, was in town a few hours in town on Monday. He was making friends wherever he went.

Mr. Hugh Gallagher, of near Cherrytree, who was recently convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, made a dash for liberty a few weeks ago on his way to the pen but was recaptured before he got any distance.

Joseph Leahy, an employe of the P. R. R. [illegible] shops of Altoona, was severely injured on the right arm on Monday evening by being struck with a piece of iron. He is a former resident of Ebensburg.

A charter was granted at Harrisburg Monday for the Falls Creek Glass Company, of Falls Creek, Clearfield county. The capital stock is placed at $50,000 and the product will be wire glass will be manufactured.

The reopening of Rev. Father Leaming's church, the Catholic church in this place, on Sunday afternoon, was attended by a large audience who were all pleased with the manner he handled his subject, "A Model Priest."

Thomas D. Davis, a well-known business man of Johnstown, died on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness. He was a native of Llanelly, Wales, twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. Jane Charles, who with several children survive him.

A Pittsburg paper, of Cresson a Pennsylvania railroad engineer who was a native of Ebensburg, is struck by a piece of [illegible] while passing through the tunnel at that place one day last week and received a gash about the eye.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in the [illegible] with a lot of household goods, entailing the railroad at South Fork. The engine struck the burning wagon and goods in front. The driver and the horses escaped.

Mr. James A. McFaul, of Trenton, New Jersey, a former student of St. Vincent's college and county, has received notice of his appointment to the bishopric of the diocese of Trenton, to succeed the death of the late Bishop Scanlon.

Remove fish utensils; grease them with cold water and heat gradually to the boiling point slowly. To temper earthenware put in a large kettle of cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point

Mrs. Daniel Boring, wife of Frank Boring, a storekeeper of Miles north of Cambria township, has been arrested on two charges, and the other for non-support. She will have a hearing on Friday before Squire Parrish.

Mrs. Anna McGuire, of Altoona, has entered suit for $5,000 damages against Mr. S. Mallon, of the same city, alleging that on the 7th of May last her property was damaged from sparks from the defendant's locomotive. The latter's shingle mill and lumber yard were also damaged thereby.

Mrs. Dominic Noon, died at a Catholic convent in Somerset, Ohio, on Tuesday morning last, aged about 76 years. Deceased was a native of Munster Ireland, and came to this country as a young man, before entering the priesthood, was an employe of the Old Portage Railroad.

Mr. Timothy Tibbott, brother of John F. Tibbott, Esq., of this place, is visiting friends and relatives in this county and vicinity. Mr. Tibbott resided in Ebensburg 36 years ago and has been a resident of the West for many years. He looks well and notes the changes in the old 'burg.

Do not swear. There is no need to swear outside of a printing office. Even in proof reading, if a word is misspelled in setting forms to press, there is no reason to assist in looking for it after it is printed, but it is a very disgusting habit."

Calvin Eisenman, of Harrison City, Westmoreland county, who was arrested and lodged in jail charged by M. Hosack, of Indiana county, with horse stealing, and who was subsequently released on bail, was re-arrested on Monday morning on the same charge. New evidence against him was developed.

The body of a dead man was picked up on the railroad under the Hollidaysburg viaduct on Tuesday evening. His head was badly mashed, which is supposed to be the result of a fall from the railroad above. The theory is that he was walking at the side of the railroad and making a misstep fell to the wagon road or street below.

—John McConnell, of Altoona, has a new ad in this issue of the FREEMAN in which he calls the attention of our readers to his large and well-selected stock of clothing. Everyone visiting that city cannot do better than give John a call, as he is a first-class man, sells first-class goods and at prices away down.

—Judge A. V. Barker, of Ebensburg, arrived here on Monday and is stopping at the American. Mr. Joseph Pender, of New York, and Joseph G. Pender, of Boston are registered at the hotel. They are capitalists and interested in the Philadelphia and Pittsburg projected railway.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—When the constables of Centre county made their returns a week ago Judge Furst instructed them that under an act of the legislature they must destroy or cause to be destroyed all Canada thistles growing on the public roads and lands, or farms in the county, and heroic measures should be used for their extermination.

—A sharp examination of silver dollars of 1891 is necessary. There are counterfeits of that date in circulation. The bogus specimen has a good ringing sound but is noticeably larger than the genuine coin. The workmanship is imperfect. The motto "In God we trust" is blurred, and the eagle and Goddess of Liberty are not not so finely cast as they are on the genuine dollar.

—Seldersville is the name of a new town on the Blacklick in the vicinity of McFadden's coal mines and near by Coal Pit run, along which McFadden's branch railroad runs. Mr. Frank Selders is the pioneer of this town. He bought several acres of land there a little over a year ago in the dense forest at that time. About 16 building lots have been sold already and a number of houses erected.

—We see by the Worthington, Minn., *Democrat* that the Democracy of Nobles county, in that state, has renominated John A. Kennedy, Esq., for register of deeds. The county is a close one politically, but as the 'Squire is now serving his second term, it is presumed that the people of that county know when they have a good official and will re-elect him. His old friends in Cambria wish him success.

—The state commission in charge of the building of the Home for Feeble Minded, at Polk, met in Architect J. H. Osterling's office, Pittsburg, on the 13th, and awarded the contract to C. A. Balph, of Pittsburg, at $440,000. Mr. Balph was the lowest of 16 bidders, hailing from as far west as Chicago and and as far east as Worcester, Mass. Work will begin at once, and is to be finished in a year from the first of next January.

—The Cambria County Womans' Christian Temperence Union will meet in convention in the Congregational church on Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th and 27th. The first session will convene on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the second session in the afternoon of the same day at 2 o'clock, and the third session in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Union will be addressed by Rev. Anna Shaw, of Michigan, who ranks among the best speakers of the country. The address is free and all are cordially invited to attend.

—The Carrolltown fair comes off next week, September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and we learn that the races have all been filled with first class horses. The live stock exhibit promises to surpass any of former years and that their exhibition hall will be filled with the finest display of fruits, vegetables, farm and dairy products ever seen in Cambria county. Among the special features of the fair is a bicycle race for a purse of $15 and a colt race for colts, three years and under for a purse of $60. Go and see the fair next week for it is going to be a big one.

—A Washington dispatch of Monday says: Acting Controller Tucker to-day received a report from Examiner Henlein, who is in charge of the Second National bank of Altoona, Pa., showing that the affairs of the institution have been put in such shape that it can be reopened for business without further delay. The bank has on hand on deposit in other banks over $200,000 in cash and has secured sufficient extensions from its depositors to make it certain that it will be able to meet all demands promptly when the comptroller authorizes it to reopen. The authorization will be given within the next few days.

—Sister M. Ligouri, in the world Miss Mary A. Doran, of Wilmore, accompanied by Sister Marcella, both of the Order of Mercy, Loretto, on Saturday last visited the brother of the former, Mr. Thomas Doran, who was recently so seriously injured by being thrown from a threshing machine. This is the first visit Sister Ligouri has paid to the old homestead since she left it to join the Order at Anoka, Minnesota, from which place she was recently transferred to Loretto at her own request. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is in the enjoyment of excellent health and is contented and happy.

A Girl Assaulted in Blacklick.

On Monday evening about five o'clock as Miss Cora Bush, a daughter of Leander Bush, who resides in Blacklick township, in the neighborhood of the Twin Rocks, was on her way home she was met on the public road by an Italian laborer who struck her over the head with a club and knocked her down and then attempted to outrage her. Her screams brought assistance and the villain fled before accomplishing his vile purpose.

The young lady, who is about 17 years of age, was taken to her home, and with the exception of being badly frightened and cut about the head, is not dangerously hurt. A number of neighbors started out to hunt the scoundrel on Monday night but were unsuccessful. On Tuesday Constable Simon Adams arrested an Italian named Ginseppa Graziano, who denied the charge, but pointed out another Italian, Giovanni Tenza, as being the guilty party.

Both were brought to town where an information was made against the latter before 'Squire Jones, who will give him a hearing this evening at 8 o'clock. Both the parties arrested were placed in jail, the one to answer the charge and the other as a witness.

Since the above was in type we learn that the hearing has been postponed on account of Miss Bush being unable to be present, her injuries being much more serious than at first supposed.

Obituary.

Daniel J. Jones, the oldest resident of this vicinity, died at his home in Cambria township, about a mile north of Ebensburg, on Wednesday morning about five o'clock, aged 88 years. The deceased was born in Wales, in May, 1806, emigrated to this country in 1840 and located in Ebensburg where he worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith, for many years until age admonished him that it was time to retire from his active labors. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him and served the people for many years as a justice of the peace. He had no enemies, no person ever heard of him having any, but throughout his long life always had the good will on everyone.

He leaves to survive him three sons, David J., of Johnstown, John P., of West Virginia, and Thomas, of Pittsburg, and two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Walters, of Johnstown and Mary, wife of Benjamin Jones, Cambria township. His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, meeting at his late residence at one o'clock.

Real Estate Transfers.

Administrator of Casper Glitch to Gottleib Bantley, Johnstown; consideration, $3,550.

Albert L. Johnson et ux. to George C. Schooff, Johnstown, $550.

Excelsior B. & Loan Association to John Monahan, Clearfield, $197.

Administrator of David Prosser to Jennie Edmonds, West Taylor, $190.

Citizens' Cemetery Association to William R. Cuthbert, Grand View, $43.

Cambria Iron Company to trustees U. B. Church in Christ, West Taylor, $1.

John M. Stormer et ux. to Sarah E. Stormer, Johnstown, $175.

Marco Giordino to Vincenza Giordine, Hastings, $1.

William L. Ream et ux. to Harry D. Ream, Johnstown, $240.

Francis Huber et ux. to Louis Courty, Elder, $70.

Louis Courty to Leonie Courty, Elder, $140.

Charles Huber to Sabature Montuano, Hastings, $50.

H. C. Kirkpatrick et ux. to James M. Perkins, Clearfield, $3,300.

John C. Larkin et ux. to John Hannan, assignee, Johnstown, $1.

Antonette Grieff et al. to Alexander Carrolltown, $85.

Joseph Reichenberger et ux. to Peter Long, Croyle, $250.

Robt. H. Horner et ux. to Gottlieb Bantly, Johnstown, $125.

Frederick Hofecker et ux. et al. to Robert H. Savre et al., trustee, Richland, $620.

George H. Brown et ux. to James P. Griffith, Johnstown, $3,000.

John Custer et ux. to Emma S. Fuller, Adams, $333.

John Fuller et ux. to George Helman, Adams, $350.

Peter Robine, Sr., et ux. to William Robine, Washington, $40.

David Watts et ux. to Joseph A. Donoughe, Gallitzin, $137.

A. B. Clark et ux. et al. to Anna Sullivan, Spangler, $450.

Adam Myers et ux. to James James Alexander, Jr., et al., Washington, $197.

Alice M. Wharton to school district of Patton borough, Patton, $250.

Margaret J. Rheam et vir. to John H. Morley, Morrellville, $250.

Theresa Happ et yir to Levi Esh, Richland township, $400.

Theresa Happ et vir to James Houghton, Richland, $300.

Martha Dibert et al. to Citizens' National Bank, Johnstown, $1.

Louis Wehn et ux. to Lyda Jones, Lower Yoder, $145.

William H. Gates et ux. to Mrs. Thorn Pridney, Lower Yoder, $100.

Harry Swank Swank et ux. to Seventh Ward Fire Company, Johnstown, $1,200.

George Messenger et ux. to Jesse Smith, Smith, Richland, $475.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of in court last week in addition to those already reported:

Commonwealth vs. Aaron Vickroy, felonious assault with intent to commit rape. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to the Huntingdon reformatory.

Commonwealth vs. John Coad, entering a house with intent to commit felony and larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty on first count and guilty on second count.

Commonwealth vs. W. R. Boland, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth A. G. Neff and R. W. Henry, aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery. Jury find defendants not guilty and that A. G. Neff pay one-half the costs and the county the other half.

Commonwealth vs. John Szaland Albert Dominick, aiding prisoners to escape. Jury find defendants not guilty and the county pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Gillespie, selling liquor without license. Defendant plead guilty. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs and further sentence suspended.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Schneski and Joseph Wargo, assault and battery. Jury find defendants no guilty but that they pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor, John Erecter, one-third.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Jones, felonious assault and battery and assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second count in the indictment.

Commonwealth vs. David Landon, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

James Caufield, felonious assault and battery, was sentenced to two years in the Western penitentiary and pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

William Edwards was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary for larceny.

John Colt got six months in the county jail for the same offense.

William Mahan and John Good, convicted of larceny, were sentenced to pay a fine of $20, cost of prosecution and undergo and imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Meeting of the Farmers' Alliance.

The next regular meeting of the Cambria county Farmers' Alliance will be held on the third floor of the Anderson House at Cresson on Monday, September 24.

Business of importance to the organization will be transacted, and it is hoped that every Alliance in the county will be represented. Mr. J. T. Ailman, who has been the able secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange for the past four years, will be with us, and beside showing the general importance and benefits of organization, will explain the Grange, which is to-day the oldest national farmers' organization in the United States and the largest in the world.

The meeting will convene immediately after the morning trains arrive, and will adjourn in time for delegates to return home on the evening trains.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all members at the Anderson House.

The citizens of Loretto and vicinity have made arrangements for Mr. Ailman to deliver an open lecture at Loretto on the same evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Ailman is known as one of the ablest and soundest orators of the state and his lecture at Loretto will be listened to with interest, not only by farmers, but by the public in general, to whom a cordial invitation is extended. JOHN WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, September 20, 1894:

Joseph Sefick and Eva Zajac, Hastings.

Michael Shultz and Hanna Fisher, Johnstown.

Charles Gardner and Effie Masomer, Reade township.

George C. Yeager and Anna B. White, Hastings.

Harold G. Kaylor and Margaret L. Cronin, Johnstown.

Clency Ashcom and Maggie L. Corner, Johnstown.

Thomas Costlow, Wilmore, and Alice E. Plummer, Croyle township.

Samuel McClay Lingenfelter, Gallitzin, and Bertha Estella Diehl, Cresson.

John C. Leadbeater, Morrellville, and Mary E. Mock, Franklin.

Harvey D. Miller and Gertrude Snyder, Johnstown.

W. L. Johstown, Huntingdon, Pa., and Susie Ripple, Johnstown.

Otho J. Horner and Jennie Dull, Johnstown.

List of Jurors.

Following is the list of jurors drawn for December term of court:

Grand Jurors.

Barron, Wm. A., tinner, Morrellville.
Bradimyer, August, superintendent, Johnstown.
Brown, James S., laborer, Johnstown.
Deckert, Ed., clerk, Johnstown.
Diehl, David L., laborer, Portage Twp.
Evans, Thos. J., blacksmith, Ebensburg.
Hochstine, Wm., heater, Johnstown.
Heiney, August hotel-keeper, Johnstown.
Horner, A. J., mills-hand, Johnstown.
Huey, John, miner, Funnelhill.
Kimmel, Elmer, machinest, Johnstown.
Lenhart, James, oil merchant, Johnstown.
Lloyd, Jonathan, laborer, Ebensburg.
Masters, Al., liveryman, Johnstown.
Mellon, Ed., laborer, Gallitzin Twp.
Murphy, Alex., farmer, Adams.
Ortz, Louis, farmer, Croyle.
Kettenyder, Michael, farmer, Susquehanna.
Rudolph, Henry, carpenter, Loretto.
Saylor, W. C., merchant, Johnstown.
Shrieck, George K., tinner Johnstown.
Stiffler, Thomas, farmer, Susquehanna.
Varner, Martin L., miner, South Fork.

Traverse Jurors—First Week.

Alexander, Blair, merchant, Conemaugh.
Angus, D. W., farmer, East Taylor.
Apel, Justus, laborer, Ebensburg.
Beiter, Joseph, hotel-keeper John-town.
Berkey, Alex., carpenter, Johnstown.
Biter, Philip, laborer, Portage Bor.
Bloom, Ira, farmer, Cambria.
Calderwood, A. F., laborer; White.
Crawford, Abraham, farmer Blacklick.
Dawson, Thomas, steel-worker, Johnstown.
Deitett, John C., laborer, Johnstown.
Dirk, James A., clerk, Morrellville.
Edwards, Elias, farmer, Blacklick.
Farabaugh, Joseph, teamster, Spangler.
George, William, Jr., miner, Washington.
Gwin, John, Sr., farmer Reade.
Hagan, Hugh, farmer, Clearfield.
Happ, William, farmer, Richland.
Hahn, Conrad butcher, Johnstown.
Heiney, Gall, painter, Johnstown.
Hoffman, Noah J., farmer, Richland.
Holien, J. G., farmer, Reade.
Horner, Jacob B., laborer, Franklin.
Krise, Israel, farmer, Adams.
King, Elias, laborer, Franklin.
Lenhart, Henry, saddler, Johnstown.
Lemison, Henry, farmer, Adams.
Madison, Stephen, laborer, Johnstown.
McDivitt, John, mill-hand, Johnstown.
McCann, John H., gentleman, Johnstown.
Murphy, Michael L., farmer, Cambria.
Myers, J. K., farmer, farmer, Susquehanna.
Orris, Alex, painter, Johnstown.
Patterson, J. C., coal operator, Hastings.
Phalen, James, farmer, Carroll.
Plummer, Caleb, miner, Portage Bor.
Ream, Edward, machinest, Johnstown.
Ripple, Christ, moluer, Johnstown.
Rolman, Louis, butcher, Johnstown.
Sagerson, Robert, gentleman, Johnstown.
Shaffer, William, farmer, West Taylor.
Short Blair, hotel-keeper, Lilly.
Speicher, Abraham, laborer, Conemaugh.
Stuttsman, Jacob, farmer West Taylor.
Thomas, John, merchant, Johns own.
Tibbott, John F., clerk Ebensburg.
Waters, John, machinest, Morrellville.
Yonker, Thomas, laborer, Daleyville.

Traverse Jurors—Second Week.

Baker, William C., machinest, Johnstown.
Behe, Matthew, clerk, Carrolltown.
Berdon, A. J. farmer, Gallitzin.
Benson, J. K., clerk, Johnstown.
Blough, John H., miner, Richland.
Boozer, Joseph, laborer, Morrellville.
Boltz, Joseph, laborer, Daleyville
Byers, William, farmer, Jackson.
Byrnes, Sylvester, farmer, Barr.
Briney, Charles E., laborer, Morrellville.
Cohen, L. L., merchant, Johnstown
Costlow, Joseph, steel-worker, Johnstown.
Costlow, John C., laborer, Conemaugh Twp.
Coulter, David F., clerk, Franklin.
Coulter, W. P., merchant Franklin.
Craig, Frank, butcher, East Conemaugh.
Dane, Thomas, miner, Johnstown.
Davis, John C., clerk, Johnstown.
Dodson, Nicholas, molder, Johnstown
Dyer, Samuel, plumber, Johnstown.
Frances, Abner, farmer, Cambria.
Freidhoff, F. S., constable Johnstown.
Haws, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Hamer, August, laborer, Johnstown.
Harshberger, Samuel, farmer, Upper Yoder
Hughes, James, miner forman, Johnstown.
Hubert, John W., weighmaster, Spangler.
Hawn, Henry, farmer, Reade.
Horner, Cyrus, farmer, Adams.
Kline, Alfred, laborer, Johnstown.
Kinkead, D. H., clerk, Johnstown.
Kurtz, Frank, hotel keeper, Summerhill.
Ihlach, George, cigar-maker, Johnstown.
Luther, S. J., farmer, White.
Mangus, Joseph, laborer, Johnstown.
McDowell, C., foreman, Johnstown.
McCullough, Noah, merchant, South Fork.
O'Crum, John, farmer, Summerhill.
O'Tool, Michael, bar-keeper, Johnstown.
Reynolds, Henry, farmer, Croyle.
Rutter, John, machinest, Johnstown.
Rowland, James E., farmer, Blacklick.
Sederholm, August, superintendent, Susquehanna.
Smith, Philip, clerk, Johnstown.
Spenser, Watson W., carpenter Patton.
Seymore, Frank, laborer, Clearfield.
Thomas, R. L., laborer, Ebensburg.
Utsche, August, clerk, Johnstown.
War er, George, farmer Chest.
Wilkinson, O. E., marble-cutter, Ebensburg.

Traverse Jurors—Third Week.

Addlesberger, John, bricklayer, Washington.
Boucher, A. J., clerk, Hastings.
Bryan, D. J., clerk, Coopersdale.
Bradley, James, farmer, Washington.
Burkhart, Philip, miner, Portage.
Byrne, A. J., laborer, Johnstown.
Byroads, O. W., rail-straightener, Morrellville.
Conrad, Simon, merchant, Lilly.
Cunningham, John, farmer, Cambria.
Davis, S. C., policeman, Ebensburg.
Edwards, John H., farmer Cambria
Edwards, W. H., laborer, Portage.
Foust, Jesse, laborer, Dale.
Foust, Isaiah, laborer, Johnstown.
Gearhart, W. B., farmer, Adams.
Golde, Henry, wagon maker, Johnstown.
Grove, Fred. H., farmer, Jackson
Hertzog, John, farmer, Allegheny.
Hite, James C., merchant, Johnstown.
Howard, David, teamster, Morrellville.
Itell, James, farmer, Portage.
Johnston, James, blacksmith, Johnstown.
James, James, policeman, Johnstown.
Keiper, Louis, foreman, Johnstown.
Koontz, William, farmer, Richland.
Krause Charles, foreman, Stonycreek.
Lloyd, John P., contractor, Johnstown.
Lowman, John, clerk, Johnstown.
Ludwig, Samuel, miller, Ebensburg.
Oaks, Josiah, farmer, Croyle.
Oldham, Nathan, laborer, Dale.
Pender, John, undertaker, Johnstown.
Rodger, A. J., butcher, Ebensburg.
Rowland, Amos W., farmer, Richland.
Sergeant, L. L., laborer, Johnstown.
Shaller, Ed, laborer, Dale.
Shiffler, G. W., merchant, Tunnelhill.
Stackhouse, Alex., superintendent, Morrellville.
Singer, John, foreman, Johnstown.
Shriver, Anthony, farmer, Munster.
Sleep, Charles, laborer, Johnstown.
Skyles, Thompson, laborer, Gallitzin.
Slattery, Daniel, farmer, Washington.
Stahle, Anthony, steel worker, Johnstown.
Thomas, Harry, laborer, Johnstown
Tredennick, John, Jr., steelworker, Johnstown.
Wentzell, John G., farmer, Washington.
White, John L., machinest, Johnstown.
Yoder, S. J., gardner, Stonycreek.
Zobie, John, hotelkeeper, Johnstown

Communication.

Carrolltown, Pa., Sept. 18, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN.—Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword—whose tongue outruns the worms of the Nile—has invaded the household of one of our most prominent citizens, and supported by anonymous letters slipped under the door of his house and directed to a member of his family, has caused sorrow and perplexity as to to the probable truth or untruth of the accusations made in the letter. The letter contains the most obscene and filthy matter and is unfit for publication. The victim is our friend Mr. Julius Rager, and he and his estimable wife have caused the writer to publish this to still the foul tongue and vile pen of the slanderer, who happens to be well known to the writer and Mr. Rager. She, the slanderer, among other accusations, says that Mr. Rager is guilty of sporting two women other than his wife and asserts in her anonymous letters that Mr. Rager stopped at L. A. Craver's hotel in Ebensburg during the Ebensburg fair and asked for a room for himself and the women who are alleged to have been with him for the night. Now, this and all other accusations are bare-faced, malicious and unmitigated lies, as the appended denial of Mr. Craver himself will show as to the room matter. Mr. Rager is a man more sinned against than sinning, and although of a mild, genial and mirthful nature, will no longer suffer the peace of his household to be invaded and scandalized by the slanderous talk and onscene letters and insinuations of Mrs. ——, whose tongue is like the trail of a serpent—nothing but filth and slime. Mr. Rager gives her notice that if any more scandalous language or anonymous letters are sent by the party, exposure will surely follow, and the good names be protected by the means furnished by the laws of this Commonwealth; for "he who take from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." A. F.

Ebensburg, Sept. 18, 1894.

I hereby deny the allegation made by parties sending anonymous letters to J. Rager that I refused him lodging and room for himself and ladies for the reason that he never asked me for such accommodations. L. A. CRAVER.

THE lack of uniformity in charging fees for taking out naturalization papers in the several counties in the state, has impelled the auditor general, after receiving an opinion from the attorney general, to send notices to all prothonotaries stating that it is the imperative duty of each to charge $1.15 when a foreigner files his declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen, and $1.25 when the subsequent papers are issued.

Miscellaneous Notices.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A lot of ground in the East ward of Ebensburg, 66 by 264 feet, in desirable location, having a two-storied frame House, 9 rooms and bas ment, in excellent repair. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 10 tf

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in September, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Nicktown, in Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner of F. Peter's land, and thence north 1½ degrees east 107½ perches to a sugar; thence north 88½ degrees west 106 perches to a post; thence south 1½ degrees west 107 perches to a post; thence south 88½ degrees east 106 perches the place of beginning, containing

67½ Acres,

having thereon erected a 1½ story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN and OUTBUILDINGS, excepting and reserving therefrom all the coal in, under and upon the same, which was conveyed by Sebastian Graff, and Catharine Graff, his wife, together with certain mining rights and privileges to John Smith et al., by deed dated March 25, 1887, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for Cambria county, Pa., in Deed Book No. 47, page 720.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ADAM J. LIEB.
Executor of Sebastian Graff, deceased.
Nicktown, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days ..... 6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days ..... 9 23 a m
Day Express, daily ..... 11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily ..... 1 00 p m
Mail Express, daily ..... 5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily ..... 8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days . 8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily ..... 8 37 a m
Way Passenger, week days ..... 2 26 p m
Mail Train, week days ..... 4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily ..... 8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days .. 8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

F. X. FEES'
Shaving Parlor,
Main Street, Near Post Office

☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.
Your patronage solicited. F. X. FEES.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a broad-winning education. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

GINSENG
WANTED BY
SAM'L WELLS & CO.,
67 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.
LARGEST EXPORTERS OF GINSENG IN THE U. S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of William Garrett, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of William Garrett, deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE W. GARRETT,
Munster, Pa., Sept. 7, 1894 X Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Veronica Speigelhalter, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased having been granted me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.
FRANK SPEIGELHALTER,
Executor of Veronica Speigelhalter, deceased.
Allegheny Twp., Aug. 17th, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Joseph Criste, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Criste, deceased, late of Cresson township, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN G. CRISTE,
2703½ Market street, Allegheny City, Pa. X Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that James W. Kilduff and Ellen, his wife, have made a voluntary assignment of all the estate and effects of the said James W. Kilduff for the benefit of his creditors. Those indebted to said James W. Kilduff are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against him are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. E. BURNS,
Gallitzin, Pa., Aug. 24, 1894. Assignee.

NOTICE. My wife Susan having left home, all persons are hereby notified not to credit her on my account, as I will pay no such bills.
MICHAEL DONOGHOE,
Washington township Cambria Co., Pa.
September 7, 1894.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!
The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 6 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 3-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞ Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS

We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....66c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞ Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞ These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞ Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left.....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.

AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A solid leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c, a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE
A LEADER

on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

$6.00.

☞ Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK

RUSSIA'S VAST CROPS.

Too Great to Be Harvested Where Famine Recently Reigned.

To Gather in the Grain Would Be Tantamount to Throwing Good Money After Bad—A Severe Agricultural Crisis Anticipated.

Cries of despair are coming from Russian farmers and landowners because of the abundant wheat harvest, says the London Telegraph. For weeks past the Russian press has been devoting its leading articles to a discussion of the measures best calculated to neutralize the effects of the coming plentiful harvest, and now, curiously enough, the question has reduced itself to this simple issue: Should the wheat be reaped and garnered in, or would it not be wiser to turn sheep and cattle into the fields and thus lessen the quantity of the produce? It seems well nigh incredible that a people who, two years ago, were in the throes of a famine and publicly offered up prayers to Heaven for an abundant harvest, should be now concerting measures for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the wished-for abundance. But it is none the less true, and stranger still, some organs of the press, in reply to the question "Should the wheat be reaped?" have deliberately given it as their opinion that "for numerous districts it would be advisable to solve this problem in the negative." Nay, more, it now appears that many landowners refused last year to gather in the harvest, and are determined not to remove it this year either. One landlord, for instance, who owns a large estate near Odessa, and whose facilities for export are therefore exceptionally numerous, foreseeing the fall of prices, purchased one thousand sheep and unhesitatingly turned them into his fields of wheat. He is said to be so satisfied with the result that he means to do likewise now that a further fall in prices is probable.

The Odessa Novosti, a journal which is usually very well informed upon agricultural questions, has published a series of articles to show that to gather in the harvest this year would be tantamount to throwing good money after bad, for it can only be done at a heavy loss to farmers. A pood (thirty-six pounds) of barley, for instance, when it reaches the port of Nikolaieff from the neighboring government of Poltava costs the producer thirty-six and one-fourth copecks, whereas the market price is at present thirty-six copecks, and is bound to become less as soon as the abundance of this year's harvest is generally known. A very severe agricultural crisis is anticipated in consequence, and the well meaning efforts of the government to keep down the price of the ruble with a view to facilitating exportation, will avail nothing. The results of such a crisis may be gauged by the circumstances that Russia is an agricultural country, which cannot hope to find in the increased profits of manufactures a compensation for the falling off of corn exports. The situation is critical, and will make itself sorely felt in more than one form before the end of the year.

Unfortunately, a dispassionate study of the causes that have combined to bring about the present crisis fails to bring to light a single consideration which would warrant hopes of a brighter prospect in the near future. Some authorities maintain that the prohibition to export grain which was issued by the government during the famine enabled American farmers to triumph over their Russian competitors by leaving European markets without Russian grain for a year. But most Russians hold that this was no more than the occasion; the real cause lay deeper, and is to be sought for in the manner in which the Russian producer is handicapped by domestic laws and conditions, in the negligence of Russian grain merchants, who sought to enrich themselves rather than acquire a high reputation for the native produce and in the resulting inferiority of Russian grain. Thus Russkaia Chisn, a well-informed agricultural organ, unhesitatingly declares that the "foreign demand for Russian grain was the result of a misunderstanding, for the grain itself, owing to its quality, could not compare with that of America or even Australia and East India, and those who transacted the sale, if judged by the standard of conscientiousness or by the commercial methods they employed, would lose by comparison with their foreign colleagues." The journal then goes on to say that the export from Russia was artificial, due exclusively to the mistaken agricultural policy of the government, which made it impossible to forward grain from the farthest corners of Russia to Germany, England and Belgium for nominal freights, while it was practically impossible to distribute it in the neighboring Russian districts where people were dying of hunger. Thus on the one hand it was scarce at home, where sorely needed, and plentiful abroad, where it was not really wanted.

TORTURING TURTLES.

How the Poor Reptiles Are Deprived of Their Shells.

"I never see any of the pretty articles made out of tortoise shell," said a citizen of Oakland, Cal., recently, "without thinking of the probable torture the poor turtles had been subjected to in order to procure the material for their manufacture. The natives in the West Indies lie in wait for the turtles as they come to the shore to deposit their eggs, then they catch them and turn them over on their backs, so that they are absolutely helpless. The operation of divesting these creatures of their shells is cruel in the extreme. The tortoise shell that we value is merely the scales that cover the bony shield of the turtle. These scales are thirteen in number, and a large turtle will furnish about eight pounds. In order to detach this shell from the living animal (for they don't want to kill them, as in that case they would be exterminated in a few years) they fasten him down, and then put dry leaves and grass under his back, to which they set fire. The heat causes the scales to separate at the joints. They then insert a large knife beneath them and lift the shell from the back. Many turtles die under the operation, but they have been known to be caught a second time with an outer coating reproduced, but in such cases there was only one piece, instead of thirteen.

She Hated Dogs.

An aged lady, who died recently in a Connecticut town, left the income of one hundred thousand dollars to be used in house painting. All who applied to have their houses painted should have it done free, provided they could prove they had not kept a dog in two years and made an oath that they would not keep one in future. The will adds: "No habit has a more deadly hold on mankind than that of dog keeping, which is itself a proof that it ought to be crushed out."

A Thorough Confession.

"Herbert," she said, "tell me one thing, and tell me truthfully. Were you ever intoxicated?"

"Well," replied the young man, "I was air-tight once."

"What do you mean?"

"I had a tooth pulled and took laughing gas."—Toledo Blade.

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WISE MAN

reads that

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is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

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Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.* 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

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An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

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Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, delicious taste, 50c.
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BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS

$35 Top Buggy $32 | We Cut the
$90 Phaeton $54 | PRICES and
$125 Top Surrey $80 | outsell ALL.
$50 Road Wagon $30 | competitors.
$16 Road Cart $8.00 | Buy of the
Buggy Harness $5.95 | Boy and save
$19 Buggy " $4.75 | Middleman's
$30 Team " $12.50 | profit.
Morgan Saddle, $1.65 | Cat'g'e Free

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
2 to 12 Lawrence st., Cincinnati, O.

A SMART OCULIST.

He Acts as Scientific Detective and Exposes an Attempted Fraud.

Here is an interesting account of a very clever bit of detective work by an oculist:

It appears that in a large factory in which were employed several hundred persons one of the workmen in wielding his hammer carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half way across the room and struck a fellow workman in the left eye. The man averred that his sight was blinded by the blow, although a careful examination failed to reveal any injury, there being not a scratch visible. He brought a suit in the courts for compensation for the loss of half of his eyesight, and refused all offers of compromise, says an English paper.

Under the law the owner of the factory was responsible for an injury resulting from an accident of this kind, and although he believed that the man was shamming and that the whole case was an attempt at swindling, he had about made up his mind that he would be compelled to pay the claim. The day of the trial arrived, and in open court an eminent oculist retained for the defense examined the alleged injured member and gave it as his opinion that it was as good as the right eye. Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye the oculist proved him a perjurer and satisfied the court and jury of the falsity of his claim.

And how do you suppose he did it? Why, simply by knowing that the colors green and red combined make black. He procured a black card on which a few words were written with green ink. Then the plaintiff was ordered to put on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye being red and the one for the left eye consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed him and he was ordered to read the writing on it. This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed. The sound right eye, fitted with the red glass, was unable to distinguish the green writing on the black surface of the card, while the left eye, which he pretended was sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done.

NO TIME TO SPECULATE.

Prompt Action of an Engineer Saves the Life of a Child.

"To do the right thing at the right moment is a great faculty," said a well-known railroad man to the Lewistown Journal man. "I saw this illustrated once. I was on the engine with Ed Chase, who was for many years engineer on the Dexter branch of the Maine Central. Now as one comes into Corinna village from the south there is a long down grade that makes a heavy freight or mixed train a pretty hard thing to handle there. We were booming along at a good speed with a heavy load behind us. I was chatting carelessly with Chase, when all at once he jumped and whistled on the brakes with a vim, at the same moment reversing his engine. 'There is something ahead there on the track,' he exclaimed. 'It may be a dog, but may be it's somebody's body.'

"The breaks were put down hard and the train slowed up and pretty soon we saw it was in fact a child sitting between the rails playing in the gravel—a baby too small to think of danger. It seemed certain that the train would not be held before striking her, and Chase ran out on the pilot to snatch her out of harm's way. The big engine came to a standstill only about three feet from where she still sat. She looked up, laughing merrily, as if she thought it was a fine thing to stop a train.

"It was Chase's instantaneous action, when he didn't know whether it was child or dog, that saved the little one's life. A delay of five seconds would have been too late, for the train would certainly have gone over her. I have seen men act many times in emergencies, when cool and quick judgment was required, but never a happier instance than this."

GETTING AROUND THE OLD MAN

An Unrelenting Papa Carries His Daughter's Love Letters.

There is a business man of this city who has a very pretty daughter with whom one of papa's office staff has fallen hopelessly in love, says the Detroit Free Press. As the young man is not invited to the paternal mansion, and the young woman has been notified to keep away from the paternal office, the course of their love does not flow very smoothly. However, they have hit upon an expedient which gives them a channel of communication, and they will continue to employ it if papa's eyes do not rest on this expose. It was the girl who thought of it—it always is the girl who finds a clew to the situation.

It is this way: When papa enters the office in the morning he hangs his hat on a certain nail among a row of other hats and proceeds to business. Then the interested clerk, while the head of the firm is reading his morning mail, takes the hat from the nail where it is hung, looks inside, slips his hand under the lining and takes out a tiny missive, which he at once conveys to his own pocket, and the contents of which delight and amuse him all day.

At night when papa returns home his pretty daughter slips into the hall and makes a raid on that hat, always finding there an answer to her missive of the morning. How much longer papa will occupy the position of Cupid's mail-carrier remains to be seen. He will be madder than a hatter when he finds it out.

Antiquity of the Pump.

The common water pump of to-day is but an improvement on a Grecian invention which first came into general use during the reign of the Ptolemies, Philadelphes and Energetes, 283 to 221 B. C. The name, which is very similar in all languages, is derived from the Greek word "pempo," to send or throw. The most ancient description we have of the water pump is by Hero of Alexander. There is no authentic account of its general use outside of Egypt previous to its introduction into the German provinces at about the opening of the sixteenth century. Pumps with plungers and pistons were invented by Morland, an Englishman, in 1674; the double acting pump by De la Hire, the French academician, some twenty years later.

Short in Stature.

A family of dwarfs has been living at Applecross, in the west of Rosshire, Scotland, for over half a century. Mary Finlayson, one of them, died there recently. She was the youngest of the family, which consisted of herself and two brothers, and had reached the age of sixty-five years. The members of the family vary in height from three feet to three and one-half feet and have appeared before the queen at frequent intervals during the past forty years.

Royalty and Home Industry.

The ladies of the British royal family show a commendable feeling in their patronage of home industries. Several of them wore British silks at the court this summer, and now the queen has ordered some Irish poplins for the trousseau of Princess Alix of Hesse, the bride-to-be of the czarowitz of Russia. They are supplied by a Dublin firm, and the designs contain small gold shamrocks in profusion.

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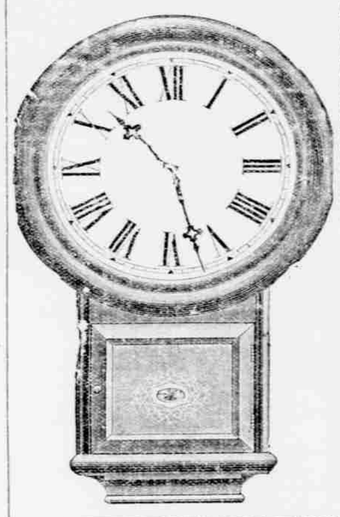

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Have sold to consumers for 14 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent $100 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $15 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $30 to $65. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $130. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $75. Phaetons at $75 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

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Double Buggy, $18 to $35
Farm, $16 to $25.50.

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"WELL BRED SOON WED."

Girls who use SAPOLIO are QUICKLY MARRIED

SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade, as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured me, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now 'limp around,' and feel as lively as a boy." ISAAK CROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the head, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and enobles vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes. | BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

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No. 1. Farm Harness. $24.50.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent $100 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

No. 119 Road Wagon. $27

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Spring Wagons, $15 to $50, Guaranteed same as sell for $30 to $65. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $130. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $75. Phaetons at $75 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

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Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Hazy Light of the Milky Way—Myriads of Stars.

Sensitive as are the salts of silver in the gelatine plates, they do not equal in this respect the living matter of the retina, on which images of objects are continually being formed and obliterated, says Longman's Magazine. Notwithstanding this, celestial objects can be photographed that will never be seen by the keenest eyes, aided by the most powerful telescope that can be made. One reason of this is that the photographic plate is sensitive to a far greater range of vibrations than the eye. Not only is it acted upon, to a slight extent, by the visual rays, but by those as rapid as 40,000,000,000 a second.

Another reason is that, while the human retina can only retain an impression for about one-seventh of a second, the feeblest light that falls upon the sensitive plate is not lost, but is stored up. Hence, the photographer's plate was well called by Herschel "the ratina that forgets not." What cannot be seen by the eye at a glance will not reveal itself, though we gaze an hour; whereas, the chemical action on the plate at the end of an hour is 3,000 times what it was at the end of a second. The countless millions of waves of light striking persistently upon one point of the plate must, in course of time, produce an image of the star. In this way apparently blank parts of the heavens have been shown to be crowded with stars.

The total number of stars visible to the naked eye in the whole heavens is only about 6,000; with our large telescopes this number becomes more than 50,000,000, while with the photographic eye it cannot be less than 160,000,000. Indeed, according to Dr. Roberts, it seems as if the photographic plate would become simply a mass of stars if sufficient exposure were allowed. This is well illustrated by photographs of portions of the milky way. "That broad road, whose dust is gold and pavements stars." They show that its hazy light, which teases the eye and eludes the skill of the artist, is simply the efforts of myriads of stars beyond our range of vision.

BROKE UP THE SHOW.

The Man in the Box Office Wanted a Cross-Eyed Man to Pay Double.

"I once had an idea," said the showman. "It was brand-new and a corker. I went to see a three-ring circus one day, and while I was there it struck me that if I put a variety show on the road with two separate and distinct turns going on at the same time the people would be tickled with it and I would make money. I figured it out that there are many times when a man goes to a variety show and yawns through a turn because he has seen it before or something of the kind. Now, if there were two turns going on the man could look at the other one, you know, and would come away saying it was a great show. It would be only occasionally we would strike a man who would be bored by two turns at the same time. The plan seemed a tip-topper, and I got a partner who had money and we started to put it into execution. We hired a lot of people and put on a show that was a pretty good one. We had eighteen turns, and we ran them two at a time. For instance, if there was a serio-comic on the stage we would have a trapeze act from the dome of the theater, and things went along as if they had been greased. The partner I had was a man who had never been in the show business before, and he didn't know a great deal about it, as a matter of course. Seeing that he had put up the money, I let him have a few words to say about the front of the house. On the fifth night out we had a row and the show busted then and there. Since then I have never found anyone who would go into the scheme."

"What was the row about?" asked the Buffalo Express reporter.

"Oh, my partner was in the box-office and he tried to make a crosseyed man pay double, claiming that he could see both turns at once and would get twice his money's worth. The crosseyed man wouldn't have it, and there was a fight. That fight marked the death of the greatest idea in the show business since the tank was invented, for my partner pulled out and bought an interest in a church-furniture concern."

NOT THE LIQUOR HE WANTED.

The Tipsy Man Not Yet Ready for a Dose of Embalming Fluid.

It was 4 o'clock a. m. and as yet there was not a saloon open in town. An Indianapolis Sentinel man was out for a ride on his bicycle as an appetizer before breakfast, and as he passed along he met a poor traveler who was searching for a drink.

"Shay," said the traveler, "I'm dry; can ye telerteller where he can get sompin' t'drink?"

The reporter could not, but slowed up and talked to the man as they went along together. Soon the man spied a light ahead at a place where he knew there was a saloon, or had been the day before.

"Now I'm fixed'" he said. "Zere's a friend of mine," and he started at a more rapid pace in the direction of the light. He rushed into the place and found a young man straightening the furniture about. To the reporter it was evident that there was no saloon there, but to the half intoxicated man the sight of the bar was sufficient, and, squaring himself, he said: "Give me some of your best likker;" and then, "what's yours, pardner?"

"Well," said the boy, "our best is pretty good, but not what you need at present. The only liquor we have is embalming fluid."

An undertaking establishment was moving in where a saloon had just discontinued business. The man with the appetite for drink bowed politely, and as he edged for the door said: "'Scuse me, but you'r got the wrong feller. I'll no doubt see you later, but not now. Ta, ta."

Surplus of Lawyers.

In 1850 the proportion of lawyers to the male population in this country was one in 494 and in 1880 it was one in 398. The number of lawyers in legislatures has always been greater than their proportion of the population would warrant. In Maine there has been on the average one lawyer for each ten members; in Vermont and Rhode Island, one for each twelve; in Connecticut and in New Hampshire, one in sixteen, and in Massachusetts, one in nine. Of the entire number of United States senators since 1787, 2,008 out of 3,122 have been lawyers. Of the twenty-four presidents of the United States nineteen have been lawyers. Seventeen of the twenty-three vice presidents and 218 of the 232 cabinet officers have been members of the bar.

The Fish's Power.

A fish exerts its great propulsive power with its tail, not its fins. The paddle wheel was made on the fin theory of propulsion, and the screw propeller had its origin in noting the action of the tail. It is now shown that the fins of the tail actually perform the evolutions described by the propeller blades, and that the fish in its sinuous motion through the water depends on the torsional action of the tail to give it power.

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LARRABEE'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

OR

PAIN - EXTRACTOR

CURES

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BACKACHE, CATARRH,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAINS AND ACHES.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is an old and valued remedy, which has enjoyed a constant patronage for over 50 years, proving its wonderful worth and efficiency in all ailments where pain is attendant.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is not a liquid preparation to soak out by bathing, or to put up in wide-mouth bottles and applied with the finger, rubbing it in with more or less friction. It is

CLEAN, PURE, EFFICACIOUS, AGREEABLY SMELLING, QUICK ACTING.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is a splendid household remedy for external use in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, frostbites, bruises, pains in back, sides, limbs, bodies, chest, etc. Your druggist sells it, or can be ordered by sending full name and address and 25 cents to below address.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

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Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. Its quantity a cents less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens Moult. One large can, saved me $40, will sell for $5 to prevent them. Again a customer, five $1. A 2 1-4 pound can $1.20 post paid; 6 cans $5, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," 32 pages, 50c. copy free. Poultry Raising Guide free with $1 order more. L. B. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG

THIS well known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Harn, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞ Ladies waited on at their residences.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

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Best Set Works in the World.

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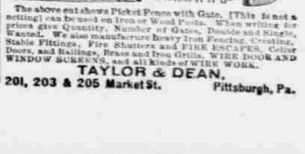
Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., YORK, PENNA.

Steel Picket Fence.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a netting) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all Kinds of WIRE WORK.

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OLD-TIME EXEMPLARS.

China and Japan Have Been for Two Thousand Years

Corea Since Time Out of Mind the Bone of Contention Between Two Nations. Its Early Invasion.

In the "Land of the Morning Calm" by Dr. David Murray, recently adviser to the Minister of education, are some facts concerning Corea and China. It is not even these countries that possess all the elements of art found in Japan, but they have contributed largely to the development of that art. Corea, indeed, has been called the birthplace of Japanese civilization. It was in the fifth century that Wani, a learned Confucian scholar, went from Kudara, in Corea, but of Japanese parentage, to the Mikado's court and there established a school. Wani is definitely credited with having introduced the Chinese system of writing into Japan. It was in the sixth century that Kato, the inventor of the Japanese porcelain, was taken captive in Corea. Kato's descendants are still living in Japan, and that branch of the family which remained in Corea has also produced many famous potters. Kato, who discovered the secret of porcelain making, was taken to Japan by the Daimio of Kishiu, who, on hearing of Kato's skill, sent a large present to the Corean king and requested that he should be allowed to take with him to Japan two of the best potters in Corea. The first king refused to part with his subjects, but on being informed that the Daimio would invade Corea, and that he would be unable to withstand the Japanese army, he consented to let Kato and his companion go. Kato, who was then a young man, settled in Kishiu and there established the Japanese porcelain industry. Kato died at the age of seventy-two, and his descendants are still living in Kishiu and are known as Kato Shirosaki and Kato Kisaburo. The latter is the head of the family and has been honored by the Japanese government with the title of baron. He is the owner of the famous Shirosaki porcelain works, which employ 300 hands and produce goods to the value of $150,000 annually. Kato Kisaburo is also a member of the Japanese house of peers. He is a collector of Corean pottery, and has a large number of specimens of the ancient ware in his possession. Some of the finest pieces of Corean pottery are in the possession of the Japanese royal family. Many of the Japanese court ceremonies are of Corean origin, and the Japanese court dress is largely copied from that worn by the Corean nobility. The Japanese court ladies also wear the Corean costume. The Japanese court etiquette is largely copied from that of Corea. The Japanese court ladies also wear the Corean costume. The Japanese court etiquette is largely copied from that of Corea.

Human Sacrifice Among Savages.

"The most savage and barbarous nation in Africa," said Prof. Starr of Washington, in a Sunday Democrat interview, "is that of the Monbuttus. They are cannibals to the core, and all of their ceremonies are intended by a bloody ending. They believe that the souls of dead chiefs and other noble dignitaries become slaves in the next world, and it is considered a great honor to be wanting the king's body buried with those of his slaves. Rude and bloody as the practice of this custom undoubtedly is, it is estimated by travelers that many more persons would be killed annually if the custom were not restricted to the burial of kings. Snowshoe races are another feature of Monbutta life, and the mail man has to use these in the performance of his duties.

At the same time the Monbuttus are sun worshipers, and believe that the sun will be powerful in the next world, powering streams of water down upon him and making water into wine. To confirm the theory of the University of climatic changes in parts of Queensland the rainfall and temperature are not unlike those of the northern rivers of New South Wales, canebrakes flourish as they do in the tropical jungles of Java, and the land is covered with merchantable timber of the same colors as those found in Sweden. Another common object. And the tea plants of Assam hybrid tea plants are found side with barley, maize and pine-

Marriage by Advertisement.

Marriage by advertisement is a pretty modest method of courtship, but it has become an established institution, says the New York Herald. A further Zeitung spoke of it as follows: "A young lady who is rich, beautiful, but unfortunately deformed in the form of the crooked back, but gracious mother, is rich—rich enough to purchase the side of her husband. Her parents and to pass through the stars of heaven, her choice shall be handsome and intelligent. The advertiser seems to have succeeded, enough to have given the perfect life. Further information offers to the end of the world, and willing to share the fortune."

AUSTRALIA'S CLIMATE.

It Has a More Varied Assortment Almost Than Other Lands.

What is our idea of Australian climate? It is most probable that it amounts to be told—perhaps we have never even thought of it—that in the interior of New South Wales there are no inhabitants except a few wandering tribes of blacks, and a summer like that of Khandra, says All the Year Round. The mining town on the Barrier Reef between New South Wales and Queensland is there is no communication with the outside world for four months in the year except by the mail steamer. Snowshoe races are not uncommon, and the mail man has to use these in the performance of his duties.